



Brothers and Sisters!

Great news since I've been elevated in my role at Spread The Vote to Director of Incarcerated and Returning Citizens' Services, I manage multiple programs including, Vote by Mail in Jail. During the November 2020 we helped support over 800 incarcerated voters across 8 states including Florida, Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Washington, New Mexico and Georgia. This year we want to continue to expand the program to service more incarcerated voters in even more states. Right now we're in partnership with the Voting Access for All Coalition (VAAC) to support eligible voters confined to Wayne County jails during this year's primaries on August 3rd. In November we plan to expand into more states. The more voters that we can support on the inside the more we shift the conversation around voting rights to better serve people who are incarcerated. If you're curious about your voter eligibility status check out IssueVoter's overview within.

This issue will highlight the connection between mass consumerism and the country's mass incarceration addition, the two are intertwined. When companies like Bob Barker Co, Corizon, Jpay and Securus stop making millions, then we'll see an end to mass incarceration. While policy makers are slow the provoke sweeping changes, we can inspire change by exposing those parallels that many don't see, simply because they aren't forced to interact with the system the same way that we are.

Last week a friend in Michigan's DOC told me that after his tablet broke he was forced to use the kiosk in the common area, which has a 15min timer. After placing his Winter order with Jpay for another tablet, it still hasn't been shipped. With Summer upon us, Jpay sent a notice that delayed tablet orders would be fulfilled by June 2021, but my friend is still without and has no alternative to purchase elsewhere. When we depend on Monopolies to connect us, supply food, furniture medical treatment and the services needed on a daily basis then we see that abuse of power is the natural result, as companies value profits over the consumer, this is why a healthy capitalist democracy regulates monopoly and oligarchy businesses. These same rules should also apply behind the wall to protect incarcerated citizens.

In Solidarity,
Amani Sawari

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Is the Price Right, When Slavery Offsets the Cost?	2
Issue Voter's Federal Legislative Update	3
Felony Disenfranchisement:History and Where We Are Today.....	4
Is this Prison Closure a Success or "A Bad Move"?	7
Subscribe and Follow.....	8

STIMULUS (EIP) PAYMENT SUPPORT

The Community WI P.O. Box 100392 Milwaukee, WI 53210, thecommunitywis@gmail.com, www.thecommunitynow.us.

Lieff Cabraser, at 415-956-1000: Applicant Assistants on the outside can call the law firm handling the court case

Root & Rebound, at 510-279-4662: Incarcerated people can call this number collect with questions

Network Federal Defense Hotline, at 212-679-2811 to report incidents of federal repression and other federal law enforcement efforts to undermine civil rights

REBATE REMINDER: If you did not receive payment you can still get a tax rebate by submitting a 1040-2020 form. The form is relatively simple for those who have no income to report. After filling out the 1 page form, mail it to your local IRS office. There are multiple IRS offices all over the country, applications mailed to any office are rerouted to the correct local office and processed accordingly. Printed forms can be mailed to the Department of the Treasury at Internal Revenue Service, Ogden, UT 84201-0002 OR at Internal Revenue Service, Kansas City, MO 64999-0002

VbMiJ PROGRAM EXPANSION!!!

If you're incarcerated pretrial you are eligible to vote, if you have prior convictions your eligibility depends on the state in which you live. In partnership with Spread The Vote we're hosting a voter registration program for anyone who is an eligible incarcerated voter. As a part of this program we fund and supply incarcerated voters with registration packets, absentee ballot applications, mailing supplies, nonpartisan voter guides, deadline reminders and we do their ballot tracking. We've developed the program to function remotely with the support of a contact person at the facility and are recruiting new facilities to work with right now! If you're interested in being apart of or supporting this program getting established at your facility please let me know, write "VbMiJ Expands" on the top of your letter or on the outside of your envelope.



MOVEMENT MOVES

PEOPLE | POSITIONS | POWER

Is the Price Right, When Slavery Offsets the Cost?



by Amani Sawari | June 4, 2021 | sawarimi.org

Retired American game show host and Washington State born Bob Barker, is one of the most recognizable names on daytime television, most known for his role hosting the longest running game-time television show in North America. The Price is Right was first filmed with Barker as its new star on August 19, 1972. During the world premier of The New Price is Right, Barker assured audiences that the game's premise would remain the same, "Still based on the pricing of merchandise with wonderful awards for smart shoppers". Contestants selected from the audience would have the opportunity to guess to the-nearest-dollar the cost of a product or experience in order to have it, in some rounds the guesser would be in competition with others seeking to do the same. Rather than talk about the racial or class inequities between the contestants, or even how the show promotes over-consumerism, let's examine a fortuitous representation of how capitalist consumerism and mass incarceration are inextricably intertwined.

North Carolina born newspaper publisher/editor Bob Barker was elected to be Mayor of Apex in 1972. Following that he ran for Senator and held that position until 1974. By the 1980s Barker transitioned from one side of politics to another with his purchase of a jail supply company. He expanded their inventory from providing just restaurant supplies to also include bedding, apparel, surveillance and security equipment. Barker's prison supply store expanded from North Carolina into Virginia and across the Southeast. In response to the prison population boom of the 90s Barker's self-described "innovative" business solutions included, "a polyester-core mattress which became the industry standard, a triple bunk to help with over crowding, the Van Cell to provide secure and economical prisoner transport, and personal care products in see-through plastic containers to make it impossible to hide contraband". Today the self-acclaimed family owned business has hundreds of employees with Barker as CEO and his children employed as President and COO.

My creative spiel for guessing the overall annual cost of PISC: *It's Your Turn to Guess. It's the Prison Industrial Slave Complex. An overcrowded and dilapidated collection of privately and state owned facilities filled with people from mainly impoverished communities of color who couldn't afford the quality representation needed in order to avoid harsh oversentencing. With many prisons filled over capacity and with incoming legislation to correct overcrowding stalled in multiple state congresses, this criminal-legal systematic failure can be yours if... the Price is Right.*

When I initially was told about Bob Barker Company I was mind-blown assuming that they were the exact same Barker. After some research, while the TV host Bob Barker and jail supply Bob Barker are two different old white men born on separate coasts of the US, I do believe that these illustrate the relationship between the cost that America is spends on PISC and the money subverted from taxpayers to maintain the criminal-legal system as it is. Brothers and sisters behind the wall, it isn't far fetched that a man named Bob Barker most likely produced, sold and shipped the furniture you sleep on, play cards at, exercise on and store files in? Check the labels for his BB logo. On top of the \$920 floor-bolted game table are most likely Barker's silicone dominos, checkers or chess sets marketed as, "Pliable material reduces possibility of weaponizing". The shock that comes with scrolling through the variety of (clear covered, see-through, break-proof, flexi-safe, extra-durable) products that are available on Bob Barkers site is just as, if not even more, disturbing than had both Barkers been the same man. Not only does Bob Barker Company supply the furniture and exercise equipment that people in prison use, but Barker Company also produces and sells the restrains, pepper spray and duty gear used on prisoners by corrections officers.

At Least \$80 Billion Each Year and counting

The US taxpayer contributes tens of billions of dollars to maintain 1,833 state prisons, 110 federal prisons, 1,772 juvenile correctional facilities, 3,134 local jails, 218 immigration detention facilities, and 80 Indian Country jails that, according to the Prison Policy Initiative, hold over 2.3 million people. The Price is Right often feature products that are made by people prisons including apparel, footwear and many other retail items. While stereotypes of prisoners making license plates distort our idea of how prison labor is used, we must expand our understanding to include more categories of production including healthcare, beauty products, furniture and many other types of apparel, even lingerie. The prison class contributes to every single US industry from government military uniforms to corporate call centers and agriculture. Similarly to how immigrant residents are forced to work below living wages oppressed by their lack of documentation, prisoners are forced to work and buy without any market choice, oppressed by their inability to move freely.

While the Price is Right emphasizes the relationship of the individual consumer to the products they encounter during their shopping experience, Bob Barker Company distinctively markets to [continued on page 7]

ISSUEVOTER

IssueVoter is working with Right2Vote to highlight two pieces of outstanding legislation in Congress and we encourage you to send your opinion on any or all of these to your representative. You may write to your representative and let them know which issues you care about and how you would like them to vote on these bills. Every constituent contact is counted by each representative's staff, no matter whether it is received by mail or phone. *Please make your voice heard!*

Should Congress lower certain nonviolent mandatory drug sentences?



Smarter Sentencing Act of 2021 (S. 1013)

This bill modernizes federal drug sentencing policies by lowering certain nonviolent mandatory drug sentences. Federal judges would have the discretion to conduct individual resentencing reviews on nonviolent drug offenses. Those incarcerated who are defined as couriers- had a role transporting or storing drugs or money would have reduced mandatory sentences. This bill is meant to remove Federal resources from nonviolent offenses so that Federal resources are focused on the most serious offenses.

Sponsor: Sen. Dick Durbin (Democrat, IL)

“ Opponents say...

“Low-level offenders seems to me to be an undefined phrase. You don't know exactly what low level means. Often it's used to mean a courier in a drug business. What people don't realize as much as they should is that a courier in the drug business is just as essential as a car is in a pizza delivery business. The business - unless you can deliver your inventory, the business is going to fall apart. And just saying that they're low level is too general and too undefined to make for good policy.”

- Former Federal Prosecutor & Georgetown Law Prof. Bill Otis

“ Proponents say...

“Our current federal sentencing laws are out of date and often counterproductive. The Smarter Sentencing Act is a common sense solution that will greatly reduce the financial, and more importantly the human, cost imposed on society by the broken status quo. The SSA will give judges the flexibility and discretion they need to impose stiff sentences on the most serious drug lords and cartel bosses, while enabling nonviolent offenders to return more quickly to their families and communities.”

- Senator Mike Lee (Republican, UT)

Should states prohibit automatic voter registration and require proof of citizenship for voting?



Save Democracy Act (S. 459)

Under this bill, automatic voter registration would be prohibited and voters would need to provide proof of their citizenship and Social Security number when registering to vote. A state cannot use unmonitored drop boxes for voting and only a voter with a valid ID, election official, or post office may submit a ballot. If a person is voting by absentee ballot, they would need to request to receive one. Absentee ballots would not be accepted after election day and ballot counting must continue once started - with no pauses.

Sponsor: Sen. Rick Scott (Republican, FL)

“ Opponents say...

“The Republicans are once again attempting to suppress the vote to prevent millions of citizens from exercising their right to participate in elections – because they realize that is the only way they can win. This proposed legislation is not about tightening election and voting requirements in the slightest. It is nothing more than an attempt by the Republican Party to codify voter suppression into federal law.”

- Professor Hank Cetola (Adrian College)

“ Proponents say...

“What we saw this past election was confusion and chaos caused by inconsistent standards and last minute changes to established election laws by state officials and activist judges. It's now more clear than ever that there is a serious need for major reforms to our election systems. The Save Democracy Act establishes common sense, nation-wide standards and requirements for voter ID, mail-in ballots and vote counting. To restore confidence in our elections, we need consistency and the ability to ensure accurate and timely election results.”

- Senator Rick Scott (Republican, FL)

Should federal prisons restrict the use of solitary confinement?



Restricting the Use of Solitary Confinement Act (H.R. 176)

This bill would restrict the use of solitary confinement for incarcerated individuals unless there is reasonable cause to believe that substantial and immediate serious harm to another exists. Solitary confinement would only be used for disciplinary reasons. An individual placed in solitary confinement would have mental/medical examinations before, right to a hearing within 72 hours of placement with counsel, and daily evaluations by a clinician. Those with medical conditions would be placed in a medical facility instead of solitary confinement. Individuals are not allowed to be in solitary confinement for longer than 15 consecutive days or more than 20 days during a 60 day period. This bill would require administrators to review placement every 15 days and require access to basic necessities.

Sponsor: Rep. Bonnie Coleman (Democrat, NJ, District 12)

“ Opponents say...

“We need the flexibility to respond to exigent circumstances. We have to manage [inmates] in very close quarters. And our fundamental obligation, not only to the people of Rhode Island, but to inmates and their families, is to keep everybody safe.”
- **Former Director of Corrections A.T. Wall (Rhode Island)**

“ Proponents say...

“Our criminal justice system should be about justice and rehabilitation, not just punishment. Solitary confinement should be a tool of last resort, yet the use of solitary confinement by the federal prison system has increased in recent months, even when evidence clearly demonstrates that this practice frequently fails to achieve its intended goal of improving prison safety or stopping criminal behavior. In fact, widespread overuse of solitary confinement is causing lasting, irreparable harm to many inmates subjected to it.”
- **Senator Chris Coons (Democrat, Delaware)**

Should sworn written ballots be allowed if a voter does not have a government issued identification?



America Votes Act (H.R. 1059)

This bill would give federal protections for individuals who do not own a government-issued identification but wish to vote in elections. This bill would allow a person to present a sworn written statement signed by said individual attesting to their identity and permitting them to vote. Copies of sworn statements would be available at polling places for election officials to distribute along with standard non-provisional ballots. If an individual wishes to vote by mail, they can send their signed statement along with their ballot.

Sponsor: Rep. Rick Larsen (Democrat, WA, District 2)

“ Opponents say...

“There’s no rational argument against requiring state ID – provided for free to those who don’t have a driver’s license – for absentee ballots. ...every absentee ballot request that came in through the state website was cross-referenced with the driver’s license database and other records. The left said that photo ID for in-person voting would suppress votes. It didn’t. Registration and turnout soared, hitting new records with each election cycle.”
- **Former Federal Prosecutor & Georgetown Law Prof. Bill Otis**

“ Proponents say...

“Voting should be made easier, not harder amid a global pandemic. But getting a photo ID in order to vote is far from simple; especially if you’re in one of the 34 states with voter ID laws and are Latino, African American, poor, disabled, or elderly. The wave of discriminatory and restrictive photo voter ID laws implemented after the Shelby decision purposely silenced thousands of American voters, including minority voters across Texas. ...more must be done to reverse these unjust laws and ensure that Americans are able to safely and effectively participate in our democracy through voting.”
- **Rep. Marc Veasey (Democrat, TX, District 13)**

Felony Disenfranchisement:

History and Where We Are Today

by Rachel Hunn



Over the past few decades, formerly incarcerated individuals have increasingly been given more voting rights. Given that the past few elections have been very close, it is interesting to see how there have been efforts to both increase and curb their enfranchisement.

Throughout history, states have always had laws preventing certain people from voting if they committed serious crimes like murder. It was common in England and Europe for convicted criminals to lose their right to vote. In the 1830s, President Jackson sought to expand voting rights to white males who did not own property.

After the Civil War, when the Fifteenth Amendment gave African American men the constitutional right to vote, southern states began implementing broader disenfranchisement laws. From 1865–1880, 13 states enacted wider felony disenfranchisement laws to disempower newly enfranchised blacks. These states expanded their definition of crimes that deemed someone ineligible to vote. Less serious crimes such as petty theft and larceny were grounds for someone to lose their right to vote. In 1860, New York passed a law that stated only black property owners could vote, while white men without property could vote. In 1890, Mississippi held a convention that narrowed the list of crimes to ones that

black men were most likely to commit. Felony disenfranchisement has been rooted in racism that curtails minority rights.

During the civil rights movement of the 1960s, states began reversing these laws to enfranchise more voters. However, in the 1970s and 1980s, in response to this movement, there was an increase in convictions and mass incarceration. In the 1970s, 200,000 US citizens remained incarcerated, but this has risen to 1.6 million by 2016. Mass incarceration largely affects people of color who lack equal resources and quality of representation.

Today, it is up to each state to determine incarcerated individuals' voting rights. Maine, Vermont, and the District of Columbia have restored voting rights for everyone. In some states, like California and Pennsylvania, currently incarcerated persons cannot vote, however their voting rights are restored once they are released. In Texas, North Carolina, and others, after an incarcerated person completes parole or probation, voting rights are automatically restored. Other states require a pardon, granted by either the governor or a majority vote in the state's legislature.

In 2018, Florida passed Amendment 4, the Voter Restoration Amendment, to

As new legislation passes on voting rights, incarcerated individuals slowly continue to move towards enfranchisement. These bills are currently introduced in Congress:

H.R. 65:
Same Day Registration Act

H.R. 36:
To repeal the National Voter Registration Act of 1993

S. 136:
Vote at Home Act

S. 481:
A bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration

H.R. 546:
To regulate monitoring of electronic communications between an incarcerated person in a Bureau of Prisons facility

H.R. 97:
Federal Death Penalty Abolition Act

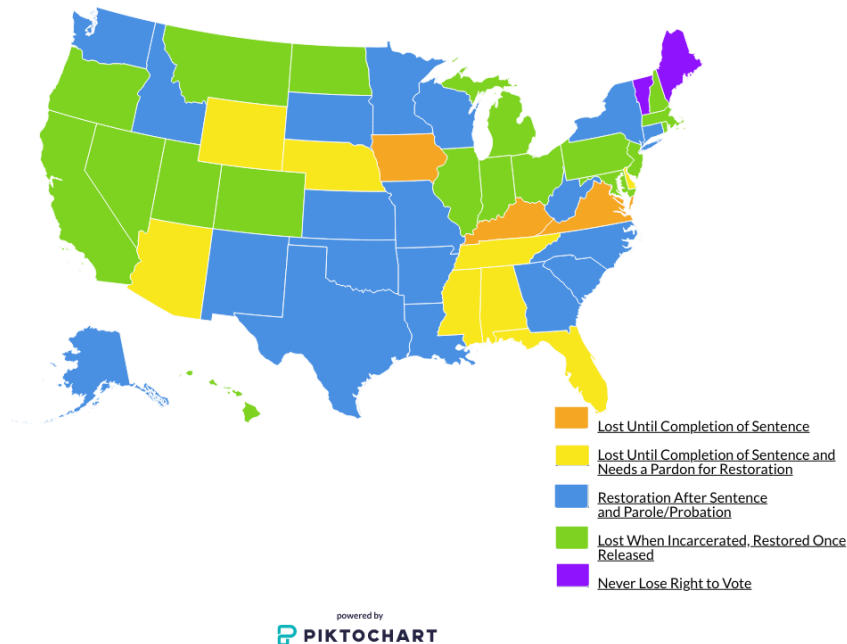
H.R. 176:
Restricting the Use of Solitary Confinement Act

S. 481
A bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration

S. 459:
Save Democracy Act

H.R. 1059:
America Votes Act

State Felony Disenfranchisement Laws



expand its definition of who is eligible to vote. Specifically, the amendment “restores the voting rights of Floridians with felony convictions after they complete all terms of their sentence including parole or probation.” Only those who have committed murder or felony sexual offenses are barred from voting. Courts have undergone legal battles over the meaning of “completion of all terms” since Governor Ron DeSantis enacted a law that required the payment of all legal fees. Some believe that formerly incarcerated individuals should be able to vote when they have completed parole or probation, while others think that they must pay all fees before voting. In response, US District Judge Robert Hinkle stated that it was unconstitutional to order payment to vote. In September 2020, the 11th Circuit reversed the ruling, disenfranchising around 900,000 Floridians. States like Georgia and Connecticut require payment of fines for voter restoration, and Alabama and Tennessee condition voting restoration on payment of legal obligations. Iowa, Virginia, and Kentucky have passed executive orders that allow some people who completed their sentence to vote.

During the 2020 election, a projected 5.17 million Americans were disenfranchised. The Sentencing Project estimates that 1 out of every 44 American adults cannot

vote because of a current or former conviction. These complex laws that vary by state discourage citizens from voting since it takes so long to understand and carry out the restoration process. Most of the disenfranchised population have already served their sentence and are released in society (43%) while only 24% are presently in prison.

Felony disenfranchisement disproportionately affects people of color. 1 in 16 African Americans is disenfranchised, which is 3.7 times greater than non-African Americans. Also, there are 560,000 Latinx citizens unable to vote. Historian Pippa Halloway found that incarcerated individuals vote at the same rate as their demographic, dispelling the myth that they are not interested in civic engagement. Even though prison enfranchisement varies by state, the federal government has taken an interest in prisoner voting rights. H.R. 1, For the People Act, which has passed the House of Representatives, introduces a wide array of voting, campaign finance, and ethics reform. Included in this bill is the right for former felons to vote in federal elections unless they are currently serving a felony conviction in a correctional facility. Also, it requires the federal government and states to notify these people of their voting restoration once re-enfranchised.

Representative Brian Fitzpatrick introduced H.R. 102, Restoring Faith in Elections Act, which contains voting reforms that mention that state agencies or the federal government are responsible for formally restoring voting rights for formerly incarcerated individuals.

Senator Ben Cardin recently introduced S. 481 to nationally allow all formerly incarcerated individuals the right to vote in federal elections. This bill would protect the right of former prisoners to vote in federal elections and allow all people, except those currently serving felony sentences, the ability to vote.

President Biden issued an Executive Order on Promoting Access to Voting on March 7, 2021. It is meant to increase voting rights and accessibility. The order states that the Attorney General should support formerly incarcerated individuals in getting their state identification that is compliant with state voter identification laws. This would ease the process of acquiring identification cards that many states require for voting. Felony disenfranchisement continues to be an issue that courts and lawmakers differ on, but here are some ways you can get involved:

- Contact your representatives (US House and Senate) and tell them your opinion
- See how your representative voted on H.R. 1
- Check if your representative has co-sponsored or introduced legislation on the topic
- Research your state disenfranchisement laws
- Contact your state representatives

To contact your reps in the US House and Senate, you may address letters to:

US House

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC 20515

US Senate

The Honorable _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20515

ISSUEVOTER

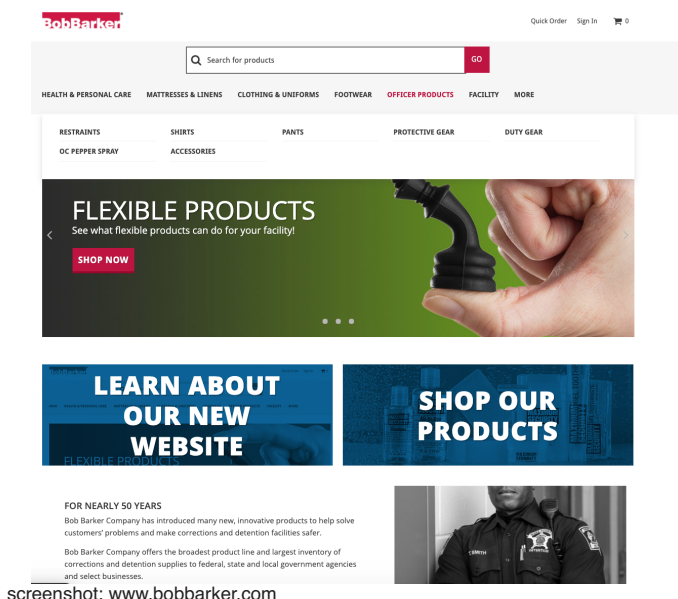
[continued from page 2]

prison officials instead of to the people in prison who'll actually be using their products. Marketing messages range from toothpaste made with, "Clear formula and clear plastic packaging offers a safe, convenient way to see contraband" to furniture like the Barker Built® Economical Single Bunk with factory Welded Legs. Surprisingly, Bob Barker's inventory also include feminine hygiene and healthcare products. In response to the pandemic, face masks have also been added. Purposely, people in prison forced to use these products play no role in the supply of demand trends of these product. Inmate consumers are the literal definition of a captive audience. In a capitalist economy where a citizen's most influential "vote" is their dollar, what if money being in your hands was considered contraband? In this case people in prison function more like the capitol rather than the consumer.

Who'd Actually Buy A Plastic See-through Sleeping Pillow?

Prison industries often fly under the radar, they don't run magazine ads or television commercials because their buyers are guaranteed, so long as sentencing laws stay harsh. I want to encourage people who are unaware of the monopolies incentivized to maintain the "broken" prison system, to take a deep dive into Bob Barker Company. The tendency to measure success as more bodies caged, rather than more lives changed, is fueled by the billions of dollars profited with businesses who provide the supplies, foods, furniture, medicines, transportation and other services used on people in prison. Each of the categories Bob Barker Company has expanded into tell a part of the story of how prison, jail and detention facilities serve the day-to-day needs of their populations.

While browsing, pay close attention to the category, inmate management. Upon initial observation I'd thought the list may include name tags or placards. However inmate management products include security mirrors ranging in sizes (convex, quarter dome, half dome and full dome) to fit any corner or crevice of common areas, walk through metal detectors, handheld scanners and floor anchoring kits. These are the items that are used to further surveil and criminalize our loved ones behind the wall. It's appalling how a former politician can continue to profit from billions of dollars re-diverted from the taxpayer. The fact that Bob Barker Company is the leading producer for the majority of items that 2.3 million people interact with everyday and yet have no role in shopping for is the antithesis of the so-called "free-market". Parasite monopolies like these should be extracted from the fabric of society.



screenshot: www.bobbarker.com

Is this Prison Closure a Success or "A Bad Move"?

by Tank I May 29, 2021 I Washington Reformatory (MCC)
Message to Community and Comrades,

I'm writing in regards to the closure of the Reformatory. Make no mistake about my position of this closure. I welcome the end to imprisonment like the next person in our camp. However, this decision to close the Reformatory, isn't a blow made by abolitionist to end imprisonment. This decision isn't a noble move towards Ending Mass Incarceration. It is nothing like the actions of our legendary Abolitionist, the Honorable Harriet Tubman, who liberated thousands of slaves from the teeth of slavery in the deep south. These three thousand plus bodies are not being liberated. They will still be imprisoned under another name, Community Custody: ankle monitoring, supervision, surveillance, unannounced home inspection (invasion of privacy). This isn't free from incarceration.

The Reformatory has a rich history of transforming peoples lives, and returning them back to the community whole, and back to their natural selves. Because within these Old Walls, people have demanded space to do their own growing and developing. They created from their own imagination, processes that would liberate them from the traumas of incarceration. They organized cultural groups that metamorphosed into educational, social, and political think tanks. The premiere organizational force was and still is the "Black Prisoners' Caucus" They did all this between 1968-1972 during a volatile time in prison history.

Today is no different. In the midst of a worldwide pandemic, and Black men being killed by cops at the rate of an endangered species, and Black men who are about to be lied to, and told they are free. No! This isn't freedom, they're not going to be free to roam, to play, to pray, to drive, to patronize the community market, to sell cigarettes in front of the market, to play their music, and to walk in the park etc... The Black men in this group of (3,000 plus) will have a target on their back, for the slave catchers to round them back up for violating the conditions of their probation (or parole), or for some minor offense, or for some trumped up charges, or for some suspicious allegations, or for driving while being Black. Make no mistake, this isn't liberation by way of abolition. This isn't a paradigm shift in policy This is a slight of hand to shift bodies for capitalism sake.

The Reformatory is a hub for organizing peoples lives, and educating them so they can be prepared for a changing and challenging world. A world that can appear to be charitable, but can be a charlatan. We (prisoners) alongside members of society, who volunteer their time inside these concrete spaces, take lemons and make sweet lemonade. The closure of the Reformatory, as we say in the structural street culture, "Is a Bad Move." A wiseman once told me that, "Where there is no plan, there is no intelligence." There are other houses of horror in our state they can choose to close. Places where racism runs rampant, and contracts - with the landowners of those places - are broken, and your tax dollars pays the bill. This is a clarion call to the community and comrades of the struggle, to synthesize our voices. I end this message but never my love.

Mailing Info

Vincent Sherrill 959738
PO Box 777
Monroe, WA 98272

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
SAWARIMEDIA LLC
PERMIT NO. 52



RIGHT2VOTE REPORT CONTACT FORM

FIND MORE OF SAWARIMEDIA ONLINE AT

WWW.SAWARIMI.ORG | WWW.RIGHT2VOTE.REPORT | WWW.SAWARI.MEDIA

Please read through this form and fill out accordingly to receive a free issue of the Right2Vote Report

Check all that apply!

NAME

PIN

CURRENT FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

HOME ADDRESS
(CITY, STATE ZIP)

POLITICAL AREAS OF
INTEREST

ANY ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS ?



☐ I would like to receive regular
copies of the R2VR

☐ I am interested in participating in
media interviews or contributing as a
columnist

☐ I recently contacted my legislator

MAILED DATE

LEGISLATOR NAME